

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET
Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services
February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Fifteenth Norfolk Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Fifteenth Norfolk Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.1% (172) reside in the Fifteenth Norfolk Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (32) of Fifteenth Norfolk Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 77.9% of admissions from the Fifteenth Norfolk Representative District were male and 22.0% were female.
- Over 61.6% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 69.7% of admissions were white non-Latino, 11.6% were black non-Latino, 11.0% were Latino, 1.7% were Asians, and 5.8% were other racial categories.
- 65.1% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 11.6% were married, and 18.6% reported not to be married now.
- 19.2% of admissions had less than high school education, 42.4% completed high school, and 38.3% had more than high school education.
- 37.2% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 9.8% of those admitted were homeless.
- 13.3% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Fifteenth Norfolk Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1							
Annual Admissions by Substance Used							
FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Fifteenth Norfolk Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	271	218	88	93	46	83	60
FY '96	278	211	75	88	39	95	69
FY '97	241	196	79	66	29	60	50
FY '98	227	184	63	71	35	53	44
FY '99	224	178	58	57	29	63	48
FY '00	188	148	31	34	25	48	31
FY '01	172	132	42	38	23	53	30

- Since dropping in FY 2000, residents of Fifteenth Norfolk Representative District reported an increase in marijuana, cocaine and heroin use.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reported a decline across all the drug categories. Alcohol use decreased by 39%, marijuana by 52%, cocaine by 59%, crack by 50%, and heroin use by 36%.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Fifteenth Norfolk Representative District.

Table 2 Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	59.3 %	25.5%	4.6%	2.3%	4.6%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin, marijuana, and cocaine as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol and crack was higher within your District.